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No claim of originality is made for the material of Introduction and Notes. For all that, every reader will find in both much that is valuable and suggestive. The short Introduction (9 pages) suffers somewhat from the severe repression that is characteristic of the series. It would have been more readable if expanded. One misses, for instance, a comprehensive statement of Livy's method of handling his sources and of his critical principles in general. For this one must go to the Notes. The Introduction contains brief statements regarding Livy's life and works, the scope of his history, his sources, his qualities as an historian, the relations of Rome and Carthage before 218, the chief MSS and editions, and a brief bibliography. A few points may be noted. The term "ethical . . . history" (p. xiii) may not be perfectly intelligible to the average freshman. The statement (xiv) that Livy's "Patavinitas" may be "his style in general or . . . his use of provincialisms or his generally unrestrained and enthusiastic way of speaking" does not help much. The statement (xiv) that "In the early books Livy shows the influence of the annalistic records from which he drew his information", while perfectly true, would mean more to the student if he were informed of the characteristics of those records. If *Codex Puteanus* deserves to have its library number recorded, so do *Colbertinus* and *Mediceus*, but this omission is found also in books where it will do much more harm than here. The sections on language and style, familiar from most Introductions, are wanting here, but these can be easily spared. In general, however, I believe that Professor Dennison's introduction will be more useful.

The Notes in general are, in my judgment, excellent. There are frequent comments on Livy's sources and his use of them, and no one who uses this edition will form too high an opinion of Livy's value as an historian. A few specimens will suffice. On 21. 2. 7 we read: "This provision is not given by Polybius and the statement is unreliable. It may have been added by some writer of a pro-Roman spirit, for it justifies the Roman action as to Saguntum". On 21. 49. 2 we have: "We must not, however, expect exact geographical designations in Livy". Compare also the note on 21. 56. 1: "a contemptible assignment of the rout to the Gauls" (at the battle of the Trebia). As an historian, I am ready to admit the justice of these criticisms; as a teacher, I should be glad to see more emphasis placed on Livy's undoubted merits as an historian. Many of the notes are stylistic and here full recognition is given to Livy's good qualities. These notes are in general the most valuable of all. They give the student the information he needs to interpret the passage. The editor has not hesitated to supply unfamiliar or striking meanings of words, and in this he has my full approval. Grammatical notes are fairly numerous, references fewer. Five Latin grammars are referred to in theory, but, in a hasty count, I have noted only 17 references to Bennett,

15 to Hale-Buck, and one to Harkness. Allen and Greenough and especially Gildersleeve and Lodge are more often used. The few references after Book 22 seem exclusively to these two. Certain grammatical terms, though of great value when mastered, need further explanation. Such are e.g. "enumerative asyndeton", used in the Note on 21. 43. 14 and elsewhere (compare the note on 21. 4. 6); "summative asyndeton", 21. 10. 7; "incomplete" and "complete coextension" for clauses with *dum*, 21. 7. 1, 21. 25. 11; "plural of instances", 21. 30. 5; "subjunctive of indefinite repetition", 22. 2. 5. The reference to the local use of *ab*, 21. 11. 10, needs further explanation. The term "local ablative" is applied to constructions as far apart as *caelo* (22. 1. 9), *campo* (22. 4. 6) and *ripa* (27. 47. 10). A reference to the frequent use of the Greek accusative by Vergil might have been added to the note on 21. 7. 10, and a reference to De Senectute 49 to the note on *emeritis stipendiis* (21. 43. 9). The utility of the term *epanorthosis* (used in the note on 21. 44. 7) is doubtful. It is not quite exact to say that "*quo* is for *ut*" (22. 3. 5), or, to say, as is said in the note on 27. 47. 4, that "distributives are used with nouns regularly in the plural (*pluralia tantum*)". The reference to Dimsdale on page 270 would be more useful if title and page were given (but compare the Preface). Some additional notes would be of value, e.g. on *cum ipsis dominis* in 21. 43. 7; so too would a map or fuller description on 26. 10. 1 and 30. 29. 1. A map of Italy would be of service; so too would be an index of maps. On certain points there is room for difference of opinion. The argument of Wilkinson (Hannibal's March through the Alps, Oxford, 1911) for the Col du Clapier is worth attention. Professor Egbert puts the battlefield of Cannae on the left bank: I should myself, for reasons which it would take too long to state, prefer to follow Polybius and put it on the right bank.

I have noted a few misprints. Yet these are minor matters, and do not impair the value of this very useful edition, on which the editor and the publishers are to be congratulated.

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EVAN T. SAGE.

When The Fates Decree. A Classical Play in English dealing with the Dido Episode. By Grant N. Code, 1914, Peabody High School, Pittsburgh, Pa. Published by the author, 50 cents.

It remained for a student in one of the Vergil classes in the Peabody High School, Pittsburgh, to write a twenty-page play in English, dealing with the Dido episode, which bids fair to become one of the most popular of the several school plays based upon Vergil's epic. When The Fates Decree was written expressly for the annual Class Night exercises and was performed with great success at one of the largest theaters in the city before an enthusiastic audience, which was unstinted in its praise. The play possesses dramatic unity and dignity of diction, combined with chants

and choruses of unusual merit. The style, in view of its student authorship, is as remarkable as its grasp of mythological detail. It is singularly free from anachronisms and no effort has been spared to make the action accord with the motifs and facts as presented in Vergil's text. The play, whose action requires less than an hour, is important in that it serves to convey the Vergilian point of view with regard to the heroic qualities of Aeneas, the man of destiny, who must forsake the attractions of Dido's court and the blandishments of the enamoured queen, much to the disgust of the average reader, who is apt to miss the dominant note of the Aeneid, *fatum*, though the word itself occurs over forty times in the first three books.

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Norman E. Henry.

The Meaning of *τηλύγετος* in the *Argonautica* of Apollonius Rhodius.

The reviewer of Seaton's *Argonautica* in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 7-173 objects to the translation of *τηλύγετος* by 'well-beloved', and, following the scholium, substitutes therefor the phrase 'born to him in old age'. How competent the scholiast was can be seen from his entire note, or the essential part of it: τὸ δὲ τηλύγετον ἔνταῦθα οὐ τὸν μονογενῆ, πρόσκειται γὰρ καὶ μόνον ἔδντα. Of course the word does not mean 'the only child', since the application of these two adjectives to a single person is a standing idiom in Homer (see *Iliad* 9. 482; *Odyssey* 16. 19), and since the word is not always used in the singular (see *Iliad* 5. 153). This phrase is plainly taken boldly from the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, so that we are forced to look to Homer for the interpretation. We are certain that *μόνος* means *solus*; the only doubt is in regard to *τηλύγετος*. There is no Homeric passage where for this word the meaning 'well-beloved' is excluded, and there are several places where it cannot be translated by 'born to his old age'. This is the word which Agamemnon applies to his son, in *Iliad* 9. 143. Agamemnon was still young enough to be interested in maidens and to be a most vigorous warrior. It is used again in referring to Megapenthes, the grown son of Menelaus, in *Odyssey* 4. 11. It would be absurd to say that a son old enough to marry during the events of the *Odyssey* had come to Menelaus in his advanced years. These are enough, but the final blow is given in *Iliad* 3. 175. In this scene Helen appears to the elders of Troy and laments that she has left at home her *παῖδά τε τηλυγέτην*. The events which close this book of the *Iliad* show that neither Helen nor Paris regarded her years as fitted to the motherhood of a daughter 'born to her in her old age'. This is one of the elusive words in Homer, but one thing at least is sure, that it had no connotation of feebleness or years in the parent. Not only does Homer show that this word has no such meaning, but even Apollonius, only fifty verses further on, applies the very same epithet to the sons of Leda.

This word, then, cannot mean 'born to one in his old age', and I can find no passage which makes improbable the translation 'well-beloved'.

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JOHN A. SCOTT.

AMERICA

In the following verses an effort has been made to produce a singable Latin version of America. The ancient metrical and the modern accentual rhythms have been combined as far as seemed necessary, after the manner of the Christian hymns. The metrical scheme is thus as follows:

˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘

˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘

˘ ˘ ˘

Te cano, Patria,
candida, libera;
te referet
portus et exulum
et tumulus senum;
libera montium
vox resonet.

Te cano, Patria,
semper et atria
ingenuum;
laudo virentia
culmina, flumina;
sentio gaudia
caelicolum.

Sit modulatio!
libera natio
dulce canat!
labra vigentia,
ora faventia,
saxa silentia
vox repleat!

Tutor es unicus,
unus avum Deus!
laudo libens.
Patria luceat,
libera fulgeat,
vis tua muniat,
Omnipotens!

UNION COLLEGE.

GEORGE D. KELLOGG.

The following extract is from an article entitled The Ideal Medical Education for the General Practitioner and the Specialist, by a physician, Dr. Alexander Duane, which appeared in the New York State Journal of Medicine, 1911, pages 104 ff.:

Personally, then, I feel sure that in the training of the medical man some things usually thought un-